

Are you curious about the air you breathe, what's in it, and how it's protected?

Join us at our free monthly workshops and get an in-depth look at how we keep the air clean.

FEBRUARY 18 JULY 15

MARCH 18 AUGUST 19

APRIL 15 SEPTEMBER 16

MAY 20 OCTOBER 21

JUNE 17 NOVEMBER 18

6 p.m-7:30 p.m. | Louisville Free Public Library, 301 York St.

For more info, go to www.louisvilleky.gov/APCD (502) 574-6000



The APCD Workshop Series seeks to:

- Increase the community's understanding of Louisville's air and of APCD's many functions
- EMPOWER citizens
- Provide a more informal forum for dialogue, Q&A and feedback
- Continue with community engagement efforts



Today's workshop seeks to:

- 1. Discuss the history of land use development in Louisville Metro.
- 2. Help the community better understand the relationship between land use development and air quality.
- 3. Highlight public participation opportunities throughout the land use planning and regulation process.



Remember...

- There are NO silly questions
- Public Participation =



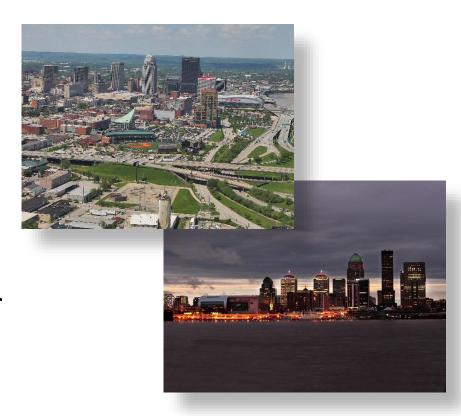


- Interactive/informal workshop
 - Ask questions as they come to mind
 - Feedback? Email <u>Clearingtheair@louisvilleky.gov</u>



Overview

- Land Use in Louisville
- Air Quality and Land Use Development
- Improving Louisville's Air Quality





Develop Louisville

- Focuses on the full range of land development activities throughout Metro Louisville
- Houses the following Metro entities:
 - Office of Advanced Planning and Sustainability
 - Brightside
 - Office of Housing and Community Development
 - Planning and Design Services
 - Office of Vacant and Public Property Administration





Office of Advanced Planning and Sustainability

 Envisions, designs and implements long-range planning solutions to create a vibrant, sustainable community

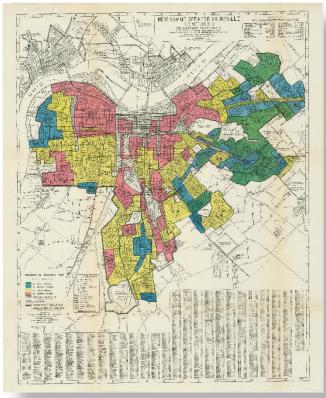


 Carries out strategic, long-term and shortterm planning initiatives focused on neighborhoods, multimodal corridors brownfields and public art



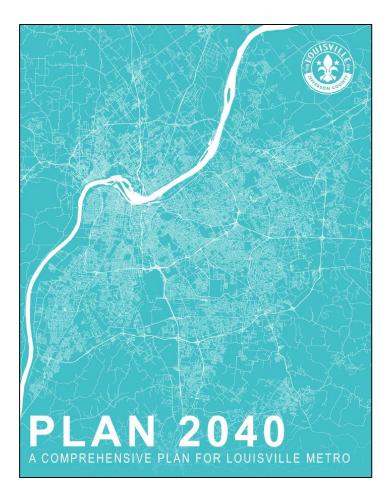
Land Use in Louisville

- What has contributed to land use and development in Louisville?
 - Redlining
 - Practice of denying loans to certain neighborhoods because of socioeconomic characteristics rather than physical design or structural characteristics
 - Land Development
 - Transportation Planning



1937 Redlining Map of Louisville, KY





Vision Statement:

In 2040, Louisville Metro is a vibrant and diverse community that is connected, healthy, authentic, sustainable and equitable, with compassionate citizens and memorable places among its greatest assets and where all people can achieve their full potential.





- Community Form
 - Encourages sustainable growth and density around mixed-use centers and corridors.
 - Centers and corridors, promoted for investment
 - Encourage diverse land uses
 - Incentivize higher density development
 - Safe mobility options strengthen connectivity around centers and corridors.





- Community Form (cont'd)
 - Enhance neighborhoods by protecting and integrating open space, watersheds and other natural resources.
 - Diminish environmental impacts of development
 - Preserve, protect and/or enhance environmentally sensitive areas
 - Integrate open spaces are integrated into development, where appropriate
 - A built environment with connections to parks, recreation and natural resources





- Other elements:
 - Alternative transportation that is safe, accessible, and efficient
 - Transit-oriented development
 - Integrate sustainability and resilience in community planning processes





Land Development Code

 Regulatory document created to implement the goals and objectives outlined in the Plan 2040

Contains several requirements related to the

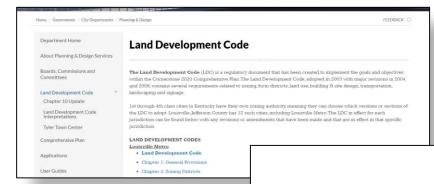
following*:

Land use

Transportation

Zoning

Building and site design





LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE

for all of

LOUISVILLE - JEFFERSON COUNTY KENTUCKY

March 2006

In effect within Louisville Metro only

Last updated on June 28, 2019 (minor format and clerical corrections

*Not an exhaustive list



Move Louisville

- Goals
 - Provide connectivity choices
 - Assure environmental sustainability
- Priority Projects:
 - Premium transit corridors
 - Complete streets
 - Regional economic development projects
 - Downtown/edge neighborhood access
 - Bicycle/pedestrian network

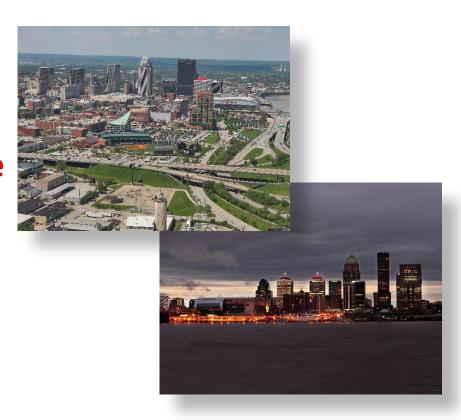






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- Improving Louisville's Air Quality





National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

- The Clean Air Act requires EPA to set NAAQS (40 CFR part 50)
- EPA sets NAAQS for six principal pollutants, which are called "criteria" air pollutants:
 - Carbon Monoxide
 - Lead
 - Particulate Matter
 - Oxides of Nitrogen
 - Sulfur Dioxide
 - Ozone





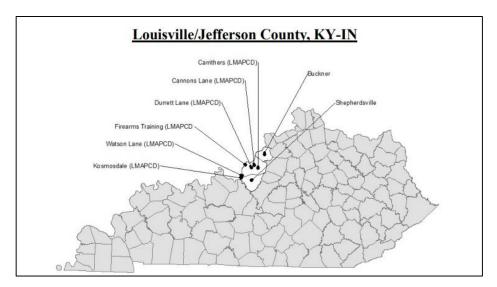
Current NAAQS Status

Pollutant	Standard	Averaging Time	Attainment Status
Carbon Monoxide	9 ppm	8-hour	Attainment
	35 ppm	1-hour	Attainment
Lead	$0.15 \mu g/m^3$	Rolling 3-month Average	Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide	53 ppb	Annual Average	Attainment
	100 ppb	1-hour	Attainment
Particulate Matter (PM10)	150 μg/m³	24-hour	Attainment
Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	12.0 μg/m ³	Annual Average	Attainment
	35 μg/m ³	24-hour	Attainment
Ozone	0.070 ppm	8-hour	Nonattainment
Sulfur Dioxide	75 ppb	1-hour	Partial County Nonattainment



Air Toxics in Louisville

- Pollutants that cause or may cause cancer or other serious health effects
- Included in APCD's air monitoring network







Air Toxics in Louisville

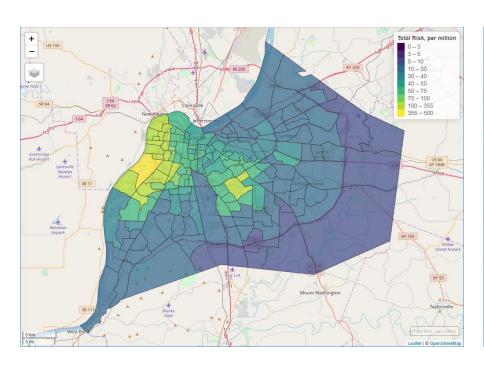
CAS No.	Compound	TAC No.
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	1
71-43-2	Benzene	1
75-25-2	Bromoform	1
106-99-0	1,3 Butadiene	1
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	1
67-66-3	Chloroform	1
106-46-7	1,4 Dichlorobenzene	1
75-09-2	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	1

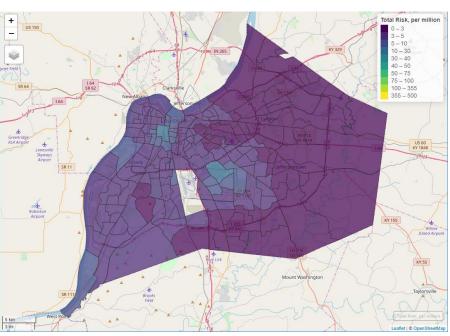
CAS No.	Compound	TAC No.
127-18-4	Perchloroethylene (Tetrachloroethylene)	1
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	1
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride	1
108-88-3	Toluene	1
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	2
108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone (4-Methyl- 2-pentanone)	4
100-42-5	Styrene	4
80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	4
140-88-5	Ehtyl acrylate	4



National Air Toxics Assessment

2005 v 2014 – Point Sources

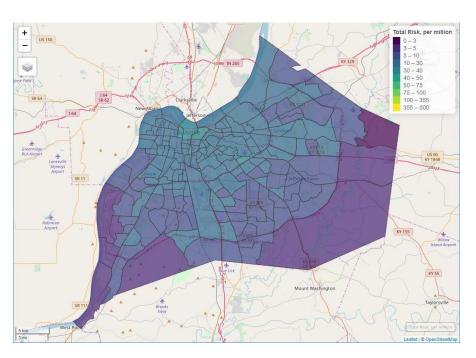


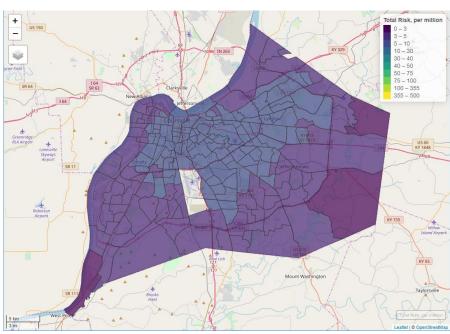




National Air Toxics Assessment

2005 v 2014 – Onroad Sources

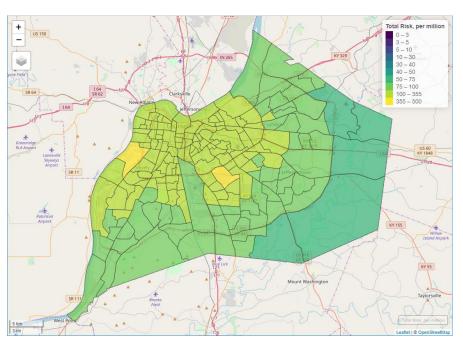


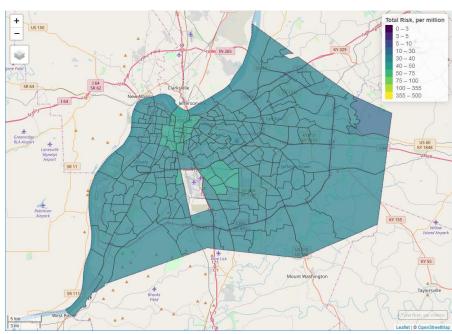




National Air Toxics Assessment

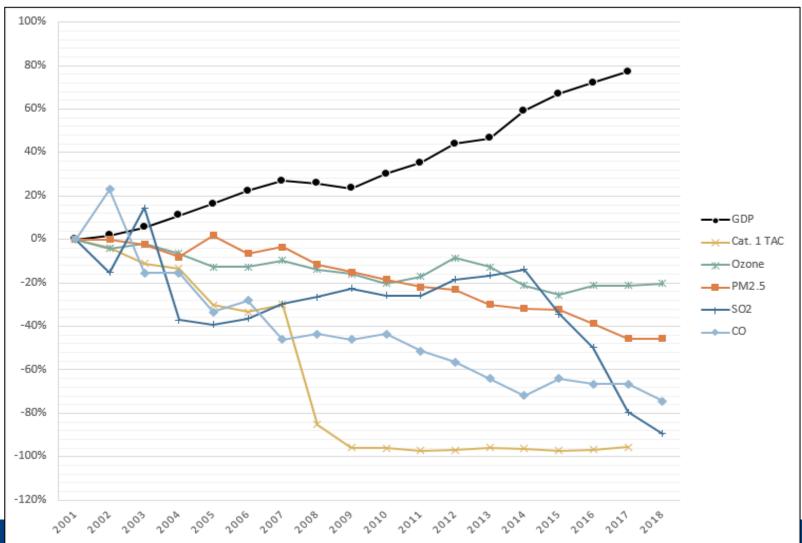
2005 v 2014 – Total







Air Quality in Louisville





Sources of Pollution

Mobile Sources

- Includes ALL forms of transportation
 - Automobiles, trucks, tractors, trains, airplanes

Stationary and Area Sources

- Non-moving sources
 - Power plants, industrial facilities, gas stations, paint booths

Exposure

- Proximity to sources can increase exposure
- Transportation can increase exposure





Land Use and Air Quality

Land Development



Urban Sprawl



Transportation Planning



Infill





Land Development and Air Quality

Urban Sprawl

 The spreading of urban developments (such as houses and shopping centers) on undeveloped land near a city

Air Quality Impact

- Increases the vehicle miles traveled (VMT)
- Can also decrease exposure

Infill

- Makes use of existing infrastructure
- Process of developing vacant or under-utilized existing urban areas that are already largely developed

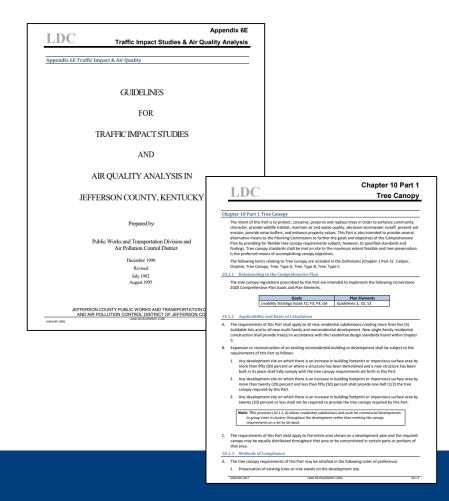
Air Quality Impact

- Can reduce VMT
- Can increase exposure



Land Development Code and Air Quality

- Land Development Code
 - Development Review Process
 - Air Quality Analysis (Performed by APCD)
 - Zoning
 - Tree Canopy





Air Quality Analysis – History

- Basis for this process can be found in Louisville Metro's
 Comprehensive Plan
 - 12th Policy under Goal #1 in Mobility Chapter
 - 31st Policy under Goal #1 in Livability Chapter
- Guidance for process found in Louisville Metro's Land Development Code (LDC)
 - LDC Appendix 6E.II
 - APCD
 - Reviews potential developments
 - Determines if an air quality analysis is warranted based on proposed development's site plan and traffic impact study



Air Quality Analysis – Process

Set of criteria determines if air quality analysis is necessary

Analysis warranted, APCD meets with developer or representative

Developer's team will perform analysis (APCD may also perform analysis to gauge results)

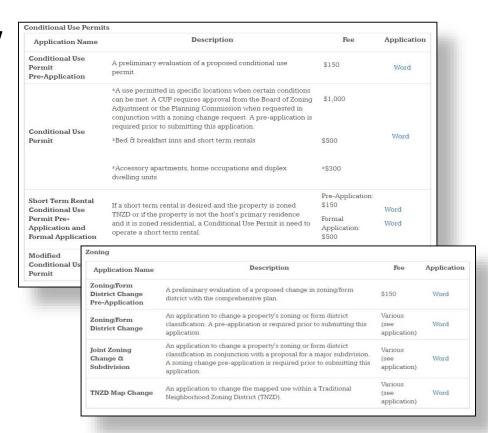
If **NO** NAAQS exceedance found, project may proceed

If exceedance in Carbon Monoxide (CO)
is found, the developer can review the project to ensure no exceedance occurs



Zoning Process

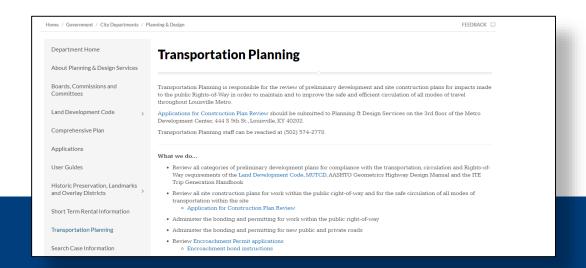
- Zoning determines how land is used
 - Industrial
 - Commercial
 - Residential
 - Transportation
- Provides opportunities for public participation





Transportation Planning

- Reviews preliminary development and site construction plans for impacts made to the public Rights-of-Way
- Seeks to maintain and to improve the safe and efficient circulation of all modes of travel throughout Louisville Metro





Transportation Planning and Air Quality

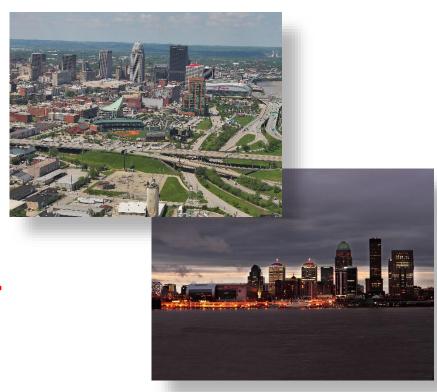
- Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency
 - Transportation Conformity
 - Transportation Plans and TIPs will not:
 - Cause/contribute to new air quality violations
 - Worsen existing violations
 - Delay timely attainment of the relevant NAAQS or any interim milestones





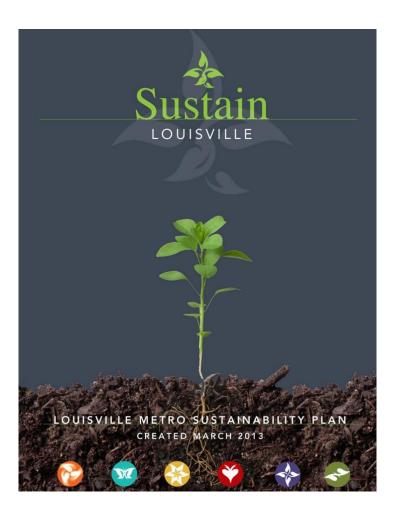
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Sustain Louisville



Goal 3: Transportation

- Decrease transportationrelated greenhouse gas emissions 20% by 2020
- Reduce vehicle miles traveled by 20% 2025

Goal 5: Community

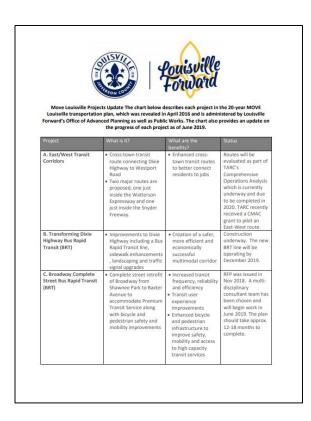
 Incorporate sustainability into the Land Development Code and the 2015 Comprehensive Plan



Transportation Planning

- Continue implementing the following initiatives:
 - Move Louisville
 - Louisville Metro Bike Master Plan
- KIPDA (conformity)









Land Development Code

APCD

 Continue reviewing potential developments and determine when an air quality analysis is required





- Tree Canopy Regulations
 - Revisions proposed to strengthen Tree Canopy Regs





Greening Initiatives

- Green For Good Project
 - Examined how vegetation may be utilized to reduce exposure to traffic pollutants



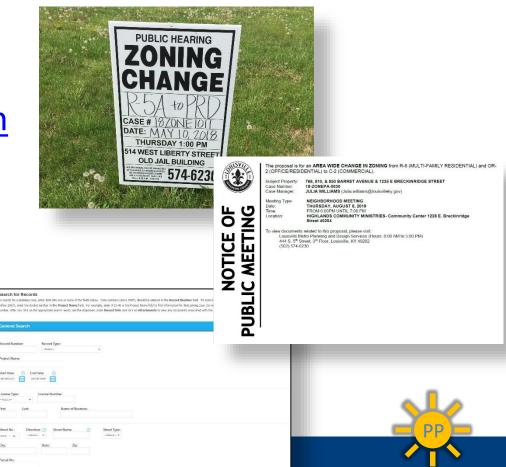
- Green Heart Project
 - Scientific experiment that will test if increasing green space in a neighborhood will improve air quality and human health
- Trees Louisville
 - Tree planting throughout Louisville Metro





Additional Avenues for Public Involvement/Participation

- Board of ZoningAdjustment (BOZA)
- Planning Commission
- Neighborhood Associations
 - Center for Neighborhoods
- Louisville Metro Council





Resources

Air Pollution Control District

Louisvilleky.gov/APCD

KAIRE

Helptheair.org
Facebook.com/helptheair
Twitter.com/helptheair

Lawn Care for Cleaner Air

<u>Louisvilleky.gov/government/lawn-care-cleaner-air</u>

Center for Neighborhoods

https://www.centerforneighborhoods. org

Louisville Air Watch

Airqualitymap.louisvilleky.gov/

AirNow

Airnow.gov/

Grow More Mow Less

<u>Louisvilleky.gov/government/air-</u> <u>pollution-control-district/grow-more-</u> <u>mow-less</u>

Facebook.com/GrowMoreMowLess

Louisville Metro Council

https://louisvilleky.gov/government/ metro-council



Resources

Office of Advanced Planning and Sustainability

https://louisvilleky.gov/government/advanced-planning

Office of Planning and Design

https://louisvilleky.gov/government/planning-design

Louisville Planning Commission

https://louisvilleky.gov/government/planning-design/planning-commission

Comprehensive Plan

https://louisvilleky.gov/government/planning-design/comprehensive-plan

Land Development Code

https://louisvilleky.gov/government/planning-design/land-development-code

Louisville Board of Zoning Adjustment (BOZA)

https://louisvilleky.gov/government/planning-design/board-zoning-adjustment



Questions?

Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District

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Ste. 303

Louisville, Ky. 40203

(502) 574-6000

www.louisvilleky.gov/APCD

Keith H. Talley Sr., Director

